

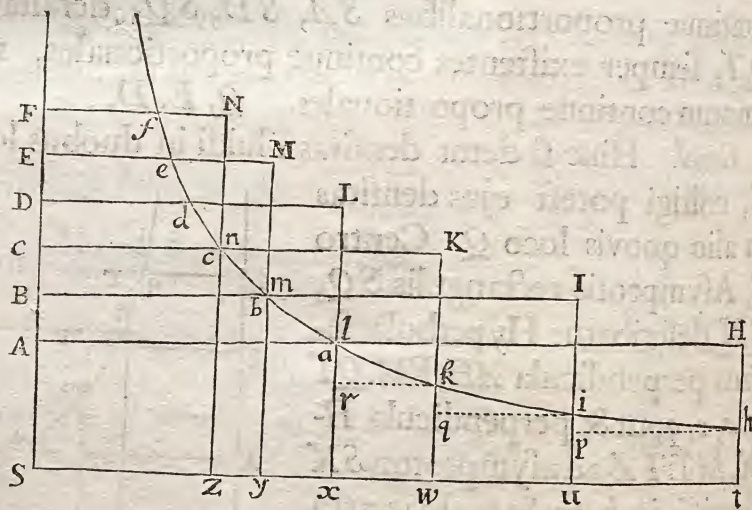
areae  $EeqQ$ ,  $EeaA$  æquales, & inde areae his proportionales  $YmtZ$ ,  $XbmY$  etiam æquales & lineæ  $SX$ ,  $SY$ ,  $SZ$  id est  $AH$ ,  $EM$ ,  $QT$  continue proportionales, ut oportet. Et si lineæ  $SA$ ,  $SE$ ,  $SQ$  obtinent alium quemvis ordinem in serie continue proportionalium, lineæ  $AH$ ,  $EM$ ,  $QT$ , ob proportionales areas Hyperbolicas, obtinebunt eundem ordinem in alia serie quantitatum continue proportionalium.

Prop. XXII. Theor. XVI.

*Sit Fluidi cujusdam densitas compressioni proportionalis, & partes ejus a gravitate quadratis distantiarum suarum a centro reciproce proportionali deorsum trahantur: dico quod si distantiae sumantur in progressionem Musica, densitates Fluidi in his distantis erunt in progressionem Geometrica.*

Designet  $S$  centrum, &  $SA$ ,  $SB$ ,  $SC$ ,  $SD$ ,  $SE$  distantias in Progressione Geometrica. Erigantur perpendiculara  $AH$ ,  $BI$ ,  $CK$ , &c.

quæ sint ut  
Fluidi den-  
sitates in lo-  
cis  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$ ,  
 $D$ ,  $E$ , &c. &  
ipsius gravi-  
tates speci-  
cæ in iisdem  
locis erunt  
 $\frac{AH}{SA^2}$ ,  $\frac{BI}{SB^2}$ ,  
 $\frac{CK}{SC^2}$ , &c. Fin-



ge has gravitates uniformiter continuari, primam ab  $A$  ad  $B$ , secundam a  $B$  ad  $C$ , tertiam a  $C$  ad  $D$ , &c. Et hæ ductæ in altitudines  $AB$ ,  $BC$ ,  $CD$ ,  $DE$ , &c. vel, quod perinde est, in distantias  $SA$ ,  $SB$ ,  $SC$ , &c. altitudinibus illis proportionales, conficiunt exponentes

ponentes pressionum  $\frac{AH}{SA^2}$ ,  $\frac{BI}{SB^2}$ ,  
sint ut harum pressionum si-

$BI$ ,  $BI - CK$ , &c. erunt

$\frac{CK}{SC^2}$ , &c. Centro  $S$  Asym-

la quævis, quæ secet perpend-

perpendiculara ad Asymptoto-

& densitatum differentia t

Et rectangula  $tuxth$ ,  $uwx$

$\frac{BIxui}{SB}$ , &c. id est ut  $Aa$ ,

$SA$  ad  $AH$  vel  $St$ , ut  $th$  ad

Et simili argumento est  $\frac{BI}{SB}$

$Bb$ ,  $Cc$ , &c. continue propo-

is  $Aa - Bb$ ,  $Bb - Cc$ , &c.

hisce proportionalia sunt rect-

rentiarum  $Aa - Cc$  vel  $Aa$

vel  $tp + uq + wr$ . Sunt o

ma omnium differentiarum,

rectangulorum, puta  $zthn$

terminorum & minuantur di-

finitum, & rectangula illa eva-